WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

News

TIMELY TOPICS FOR FARMERS. HOW TO DO PAYING WORK AT THIS SEASON.

Suggestions of Interest, from an Authori-

(W. L. Jones in the Southern Cultivator.) The fight with grass and weeds has now fairly begun. If the first working is properly done, success is easy; if not, the struggle is apt to be long and hard. Because the little grass is hardly visible, the farmer's fears are not fully aroused, and he is tempted to go over his crop hastily and perhaps carelessly. A little loose dirt from hoe or plow hides but does not smother the young grass, and the first rain uncovers it and stimulates to rapid growth. Where is the farmer of any experience who has not felt the power of "May" grass? It comes up round the cotton plant and hugs it closely; it sends its roots down quickly into the manure intended for the cotton, and grows with amazing rapidity. In hoeing cotton and the latter falls over, or the hand is delayed to hill it up again. The time to strangle the demon is at its birth—kill it by the time or before it reaches the surface. The lightest, slightest stirring of the soft will then destroy it. Hence the excellent work of the harrow if started in time. It will kill the grass but not the cotton. But it must be started in time-just as the cotton is sorghum simply as a syrup-producing coming up; it must strike the grass just erop. Why not rank it as a regular food as the latter is also coming up; later than erop? The whole heads fed to mule are as the latter is also coming up; later than that, it will only help to cultivate it and make it grow faster. But the work may also be well done with a sweep properly set and started in time. The wing must As a change from a continuous corn run so flat as to throw little dirt; this ration it is highly relished by stock, and allows the siding to be very close, and all the grass to be cut, except a very nar-row strip of it along the drill. Now if tion in two distinct products—syrup and the work is done early, when the grass is grain and fodder. Either of these projust coming up, enough dirt may be thrown upon it to kill that on this strip

on doing the work at the proper time.

Another mistake often made is to follow the plow immediately with the hoe; fairly begins to come up; if this is done, the hoes can afford to wait a week. But given before the first hoeing. The plow ought to do everything but the thinning of the cotton. We rely too much on hoe work; it is too expensive and eats up too much of the profits; never lose sight of the great problem of reducing the cost of production; never forget that the cost of production is considered in the cost of production. The plow of the value of ten hogs whose weight has been increased fifty to one hundred per contact the cost of the cost of the cost of production is contact. With hardy fruit trees, like plums, seedling peaches, wild cherry, mulberries, horse and June apples, with the triple alliance—Austria, Germany and Italy?"

"You say Austria is master of the situation. Do you place so much stress on the triple alliance—Austria, Germany and Italy?"

horse-power is cheaper than human with early productive varieties of sweet "It is more than an alliance," said nower and machines than human hands, potato, like the St. Domingo, with pea Baron quietly, "it is an agreement." power, and machines than human hands. Cotton calls for frequent working in its early stages; it is important to push it rapidly beyond the point where it the olden time it was thought best to like olden time it was thought best to like other with each to remain the olden time it was thought best to like other with each to remain and stages, and finally sorghum, what himders a Southern farmer from raising pork as cheap as anybody? Nothing but for instance, of Batoum?"

"Suppose the strength of th side cotton with scooters, shovel or other | to do it. deep running plows. Ample experience has shown that this is neither necessary nor desirable. The crop is best cultivated. The white seeded varieties, like vated from beginning to end with sweep millo maize and Kaffir corn are very or shovel, set to run quite shallow. A soil deeply broken before planting, but allowed to settle and become somewhat compact, (provided that the surface is and can do as much work when fed upon kept stirred,) seems most conducive to it as upon a corn ration. Neither is it fruiting. Aside from the matter of root at all inconvenient to handle. The entting, there seems to be a decided advantage in shallow culture to a cotton and the grain, eaten with the brush of crop. It makes the growth steady and uniform, and nothing contributes more blades are pulled and cured like folder.

The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in the New York Financial Chronicle, in the week cotton review, says that for the week ending Friday evening, the 29th that the same and commoditure.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in the week ending Friday evening, the 29th that the week ending Friday evening the 29th that t uniform, and nothing contributes more than such growth to fruiting and the holding on to fruit. Rapid growth, followed by a sudden cheek, is the chief cause of shedding. We cannot always prevent the cheek, but we may do someprivent the cheek, but we may do some would utterly fail. If a drought strikes corn just as it "shoots," it fails—it can not wait for inture rain. These sorghum not wait for inture rain. These sorghum has for inture rain. These sorghum not wait for inture rain. The week ending Friday evening, the 22th lit. He had the vall knem, 25 t

weather may be looked for, in the nature early; there is no difficulty week are 499,600 bales. For immediate agement will endeavor to have a sufficient to ward off its effects should be kept to ward off its effects should be kept to ward off its effects should be kept to ward of the early maturing varieties. The steady in view in all the operations of the early maturing varieties. The bales, including 500 for export and 1,609 grain for consumption, and of this matures early; there is no difficulty week are 499,600 bales. For immediate agement will endeavor to have a sufficient and children's children and children's childre steadily in view in all the operations of the farm. How best to keep the reserved moisture in the soil is the great question. Flat cultivation stands first and foremost among the means for action of this and of millo maize makes a process of the great never tested their value in bread. They have one decided advantage over syrup and foremost among the means for action of the grain. As poultry food the grain of this and of millo maize makes a process of for consumption.

The imports into continental ports for the same period have been 95,000 hotel accommodations at Spartanoung, one mile away, at very reasonable rates, for those who prefer hotel quarters.

There will be, however, abundant for the same period have been 95,000 hotel accommodations at Spartanoung, one mile away, at very reasonable rates, for those who prefer hotel quarters.

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There will be, however, abundant for the same period have been 95,000 hotel accommodations at Spartanoung, one mile away, at very reasonable rates, for those who prefer hotel quarters. High beds increase the surface at least one-sixth, and increase evaporation to the same extent. The only point gained by throwing dirt to plants is to cover up grass, but if grass is killed just as it comes up early in the season, very little dirting will be needed. There is no benefit to a plant in hilling it up; nature provides properly what part of a plant is should be above and what below the surface. Horticulturalists will tell you start trees are often injured by setting there are the other season only will be needed to the same time in 1885-86. The decrease in any nationty to do. Therefore any testing at one state of 1885, and a decrease of 272,645 bales as compared with 1884.

The worst thing atom the Chinese is that they mitate us so readily, as with the same time in a California will be made with all the realizoads to get excursion rates for the same period last year. The receipts the same period last year. The product of the celestals: Among the product of the celestals: Among the received of the celestals which the corresponding date of last of the received plant is virtually setting it deeper in the ly disliked for his forbidding manner ground. If dirt has been taken away which often degenerated into rudeness. from a plant in hoeing it, as a matter of and on more than one occasion won him course, it should be returned; beyond the appellation of boor. Worse even that, the probabilities are that injury inthe sweep then be set flat and kept flat all the time. Drag bods down with harrow before planting; start with them as low as possible and never increase their for no one but himself; with playing the balance being taken from the stocks beight afterwards.

hever form. Deep plowing by loosening most loyal. All this, the rumor says, is up the soil and exposing it to the air changed now. Callers upon Mr. Sherdries it up rapidly; some farmers think man are cordially met and that deep plowing in dry weather brings | their business questioned and the welfare moisture up from below and benefits the of their friends inquired for. "I never crop. It does bring moist dirt from be- in all my life witnessed such a departthe moisture a better opportunity to one of the departments, "and I am more rive any benefit from its transfer to the gives evidence of being in the race to surface. Light surface plowing, on the contrary, keeps the moisture in the soil. only a thin skim at the surface is made his mind to try." Perhaps.

ver by the plowing. The water from ow rises up to the layer of pulverized seil, but cannot pass through it into the air. It acts like a mulch; every one nows that a covering of leaves or straw seps the soil below damp, but mulching with leaves on a large scale is impracticaearth, it is cheap, practicable, effective. Keep the sweep wings flat, but keep them also moving. Go over the crop one in every ten days, or oftener if rain lls and a crust is about to form. Plowg at long intervals makes spasmodic ow. Plow frequently and a steady,

iform growth ensues. The first of May is a favorable time to mirably. Every one knows that syrup sorghum is hardy, productive, a certain and a cheaply raised crop. Every farmer can raise enough of it to supply his aborers with syrup at very little expense. For besides the syrup he gets a anxious for peace, but there may be good yield of fodder and grain. Mules war, "because outside of the Cabinets be fed on these in place of corn and | there are adventurers who are unscrudder, and it is not extravagant to say that as much stock can be fed from an acre of sorghum ss from an acre of corn. well chewed; the grains are thoroughly seed pass undigested through an animal. is apparently equally nutritious. ducts will more than pay the cost of cultivation; the other remains as clear

without covering or mashing down the profit. It is both a money and a food young cotton. But everything depends crop. But we desire to call attention to sorghum particularly as food for hogs. The early amber cane planted the first the result is the dirt thrown on the grass by the plow is removed by the hoe and the grass thereby uncovered. Follow the first of August well into November—

gust, and through successive plantings, a bismarck is in Germany, and no outburst of popular feeling among the Hungarian the grass thereby uncovered. Follow of May, will be ripe by the first of Authe plow with the hoe at an interval of a nearly, if not quite, four months. Now, week, and if possible, let the plows fol- as every observant person knows, hogs low closely on the hoes so as to smother eat this plant with avidity. They exagain any uncovered, uncut grass. Ob- tract all the juice from the stalks, in adserve: the plows are to be started the dition to eating the grain, and fatten resolved to take that course. With first time very early, just as the cotton upon it with great rapidity. Many object, and very properly, to raising pork of Nihilism, which might drive the Czar because of the drain on the corn-crib. and his advisers into war against their if the plowing is delayed till the cotton Here is a substitute, here is a remedy-a will; and in France the national feeling is one or two weeks old, the hoes cannot hardy, easily raised, productive crop, one might be so strong as to produce the be held back because the cotton will that stands drought well, that will grow same result. Austria would offer no fore, everything depends upon doing work at the proper time; this is equally important as doing it in a proper manipulation of the Bulgarian throne provided it was done legally and by an election by the Grand Sobranje. We have no obner. It has always seemed to us that go on from year to year in the same old jection to Russian influence in Bulgaria. the "blocking" out of cotton was labor ruts, confining our efforts to corn and The treaty of Berlin will not allow any lost. It can be brought to a final stand cotton production. Cannot the force of one Power to disturb Turkey, and if about as easily before it is blocked as mere habit be overcome? Why not cut Turkey is attacked the signatory Powers about as easily before it is blocked as after. Early and frequent plowings are needed to break crusts and keep the plants healthy and growing, but do not start the hoes till the proper time to bring the cotton to a final stand. If the seed have not been sown too thick, or if the plants have been judiciously thinned out by a harrow, two plowings may be given before the first hoeing. The plow onght to do everything but the thinning the cotton for a final stand. The plow onght to do everything but the thinning the cotton for a final stand. If the seed and blades to be used as stock food; plant still more to feed green to hogs and milch cows. Three acres of sorghum grain throne. Undoubtedly, Prince Alexander was treated very harshly, but it was done, I am sure, by those agents who are always seeking to make trouble. Neither the Czar nor his ministers and

But the syrup sorghum is not the only variety which might be profitably culti-

than his outspoken rudeness was the played, and which won for him the reputation of having a lump of ice in lieu of a heart. He was charged with caring Next to flat culture, and perhaps of der foot; with turning his back upon ceipts from the plantation of the plantation o ings of the surface that a crust may moments when he should have been low to the surface, but this only gives | ure," said a Democratic friend of his in escape into the air. Plants do not de- than glad to see it, too. Mr. Sherman

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE. All the Powers Anxious for Peace, but Adventurers Likely to Cause War.

the new minister from Austria, has sub mitted to an interview of some length de-not so mulching with pulverized with a representative of the Post, in the course of which he touches upon the Keily affair, the war agitation in Europe the Bulgarian situation, and Austria's apprehension about it, and the probability of war between France and Germany. In regard to Keiley's rejection by Ausowth of a crop—first fast and then tria, he sail, in response to a suggestion ow. Plow frequently and a steady, that Austria's desire to be on friendly terms with Italy had caused it: "It had nothing to do with Italy. We thought srt many of the crops, generally es- his social position would not be a pleasemed side crops, but which deserve ant one in Vienna. There are certain eddedly more prominence. All the prejudices that cannot be overcome, and righums should now be planted. We it is useless to discuss them. Of course ge the cultivation of these crops upon you understand me. . I do not and I r readers with great confidence. We cannot enter into any long argument ve fully tested the matter on our farm, with you about this matter, because to ad know these plants to be admirable do so would be to invite papers in Amerr certain purposes. We do not pro- ica and papers in Austria to take it up But that, like corn, they are useful, and There has never been any question at Georgia, North Carolina and South ill a certain place on the farm most ad- issue between the two countries. We have been represented here by a charge d'affaires because Baron Schoeffer has been very ill. He came near dying, and had to remain in Russia." Everybody in Europe, he says,

> pulous and who want war for their own private ends. These people may force a onflict, although their Government may be doing everything that is possible to avoid it. Who could have foreseen the leposition of Prince Alexander? That was something that no one calculated on, and yet is just such a thing that disarranges all of one's calculations. It is like a lot of people pulling at both ends of a rope. It is all right as long as the rope holds, but it may part." The Czar and M. de Giers want to avoid war, he says, but M. Katkoff, the editor of the Moscow Gazette, a man of great influence with the Czar, speaks the desire of the Pan-Slavists for war. In regard to Austria's apprehensions about Bulgaria, he says, in answer to the inquiry whether trouble is expected: "I cannot tell, out it is certain Austria will not be the aggressor. We are as absolutely masters of the situation in our country, as in them, or any of the nationalties that comprise the empire, could force the Government into war unless it was fully Russia, however, it is different, because objection to Russia putting

"It is more than an alliance," said the "Suppose one of the signatory Powers tears up the treaty of Berlin, as Russia, for instance, did in regard to the closing

"Well, said the Baron, slowly, "nations don't go to war unless they are forced to. They try to avoid it as much

as possible."
"Baron," was asked, "what about France, is it war or peace with her?" "France," replied the ambassador, meditatively, with a smile as significant as his words. "France! General Bou-langer is ambitious."

The Cotton Movement.

pared with last year, is 5,636 bales, the increase as compared with 1884-85 is 681,353 bales and the increase over

1883-84 is 685,470 bales. The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1885, are 5,171,075 bales; in 1885-86 were 5,265,461 bales; in 1884 85 were 4,740,035 bales. Althouh the receipts at the outports the past week were 15,141 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 5,016 bales. der foot; with turning his back upon ceipts from the plantations for the same

"Nip't in the Bud!"

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On he other hand it is a matter for congratuation that the growth of some evil things may be also promptly frustrated. A large proportion of the cases of the most widepread and fatal of diseases-consumption stay, and he will beat Blaine at his own hand-shaking game if he only makes up his mind to try." Perhaps.

have their inception in hasal casaria. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is pleasant, soothing and effectual. Try it. It has cured thousands. All druggists. ave their inception in nasal catarrh. Dr.

THE INTER-STATE ENCAMPMENT.

ARRANGEMENTS PERFECTED FOR Washington, May 5.—Baron Tavera, THE MEETING AT SPARTANBURG.

> Details of Interest to all the Farmers of South Carolina--What Has Been and What Will be Done. The first annual meeting of The Inter-State Farmers' Summer Encampment assemble at the Encampment Grounds, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, at 8 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday, August

2nd, 1887, and continue until Saturday,

August 6th. The Inter-State Farmers' Encampment is the result of the combined efforts of the friends of Agriculture, in all its departments, to fill a want long felt by those most heartily interested in the material progress of our Southern States. ose to say that they are wonderful, ex-alling anything that was ever heard of. would be a very profitless thing to do. of Husbandry of Alabama, Tennessee,

> Carolina. The prime object of this Exhibition is, that the producing classes all over the country may neet annually in friendly rivalry and competition, for the purpose of displaying what each has wrought during the year. Such gatherings are war, "because outside of the Cabinets highly beneficial, not only because they afford to all an opportunity of beholding what has been done, but rather because it is amid such surroundings that the flagging energies and drooping aspiration of the multitudes are quickened into activity, and they return to the quiet of farm and shop determined to equal, and, if possible, surpass the triumphs they have witnessed. Several of these Inter-State Encampments are, and have been for years, in the most successful operation in other parts of the United States, at which there attend annually hundreds of thousands of visitors from all the various occupations of life. They go away benefitted, and for this purpose mainly was this Encampment inaugu-

> > rated. The location of the Encampment is central and easily accessible from every county in the States above-mentioned. It is directly on the line of the Atlanta and Charlotte Division of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, with direct connections ai Spartanburg (one mile from grounds) with Charleston and the Sea Coast, Augusta and the South, Atlanta and the Southwest and West, Asheville and the Northwest and West, and Charlotte and all points beyond to the East, North and Northeast. It lies at the foot of and in clear view of the Blue Ridge

The City of Spartanburg, S. C., chosen by the committee charged with the selection of a location on account of the many advantages and facilities 1st. The Railroad facilities of the location at Spartanburg are unsurpassed for easy and speedy access from every

part of the whole country.
2nd. The City is the first and only one of any importance directly in the Piedmont region and having direct and short Railroad line seroes the Blue Ridge Mountains into East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and beyond to the great West.

3rd. It is in the direct line of all summer travel from the low counties of South Carolina and Georgia, and from Florida to the mountain resorts of Western North Carolina.

4th. The health of the City and Couny of Spartanburg is unsurpassed by any ocality in the whole Southern States. 5th. It is also easily accessible to the celebrated Health Resort of Glenn Springs; besides many resorts of minor mportance within easy reach. 6th. The whole City and County is

alive to any and every enterprise that looks to the upbuilding of the South and the bettering of the condition of the Agricultural and Producing classes. The grounds are thirty acres in ex-

tent, facing the railroad, where there will be double side tracks with handsome and convenient depots. Water will be abundantly supplied from wells and from the City Water Works. Streets and Avenues surround and intersect the Grounds at convenient distances. There has been a mammoth Pavilion

erected near the centre of the grounds, in which public addresses will be delivered by prominent Agriculturalists at various hours in the day and evening.

for a crop of them to fail entirely; but 15,483 to the rest of the continent. The many others will bring cloth tents, quilts care must be had to get a strain of millo total sales for forward delivery for the and blankets with them, while the man-

The expenses of the Encampment will

be met by levying moderate charges on exhibitors for space, and also by charging eating houses, restaurants, &c., &c., for privileges. There will be no admission fees to the grounds; but for all sales of articles on exhibit, or for orders

be extended all the courtesies and conveniences at the command of the mana-

We hereby call upon all Manufacturers of Agricultural and Domestic Machinery and Implements of every description, and Breeders of Fine Stock, to make a note of this Exhibition, and be present. Members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, of Agricultural Societies, of should counteract this tendency by procur-farmers' Clubs, with their families and ing for them positions as messengers.

friends, are earnestly solicited to be present, and to take early and determned steps to display the products of their farms, their dairies, their pastures, their poultry yards, their cattle pens sible to advance the interests of Agriculture, and to give to the "Order of Farmers" a proud prominence in the display at this Exhibition. In order to do this, work must be entered upon without de-

Amusements in the way of Music by Bands, Base Ball, Military Parades and Reviews, Bycicle Races, Tournaments, year 85 per cent. has been completed, Legitimate Seenic Shows, Balloon As- owing to the unusually favorable sea-

while on the grounds, and violations will be severely punished. Local rules and regulations will be posted throughout the grounds for the information and guidance of all.

Easy and speedy access from the City of Spartanburg to the grounds (one mile away) will be possible either in regular line of Omnibusse Hacks and Carriages; or by Passenger Trains running at short ntervals from the Depot in the City to the Encampment Depot. The managers anticipate that the dis-

olay of Farm and Domestic Machinery and Implements, Agricultural and Horicultural Products, and fine Stock and Poultry, will be superior to any exhibi-tion ever held in the Southern States. Prominent members of the Order of sts, eminent Statesmen, and Governors of States, will be in attendance.

Remember that no admission any of the features we advertise. It is specially desired that localities in stone, Manganese, &c., &c., send large and varied specimens to this Exhibition Let there be Geological surveys made of such localities, and maps, showing details of deposits, outcroppings, &c. Re. have given more attention to the prepamember, it is expected that Capitalists ration and fertilization of corn lands, and member, it is expected that Capitalie from the money centres of the ce will be present, for the purpose of mak-

ing investments in these industries. There will be State and National exhibits of the processes of Fish culture, by means of the incubators. Sorghum Mills and Evaporators will show the advantages of these crops to our Southerd farmers. Besides, many other practical tests and displays of a similar character will be given.

It is suggested that this Inter-State Farmers' Summer Encampment is a great field for the successful operations of Emigration Agencies, Land Improvement Companies, Railroad Lines, Mining, and Manufacturing Schemes, to advertise their various advantages. In view of all the above facts, and to

the end that our glorious Southland may make still greater advance towards the lead of the column of progress and development, now so phenomenal to the whole civilized world, we call upon every State, Territor, Railroad, Steamship Land Improvement, Mining, Manufacturing Company, A. scultural Societies, Granges, Cities, Towns and Communities, Families and Land Ridgis, to send to the Inter-State Farmer's Summer ufacturing and Mineral samples and dis-

information. Every person reading this prospectus will please give the subject matter his early attention; or, if not sufficiently in- so badly winter killed as was feared, and

Let all exhibits be forwarded and arranged by Monday noon, August 1st, so that everything will be in order by opening hour of the 2nd of August.

For any further information, address Chas. H. Carlisle, Secretary, Spartanburg, S. C.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, Chairman. JNO. W. WOFFORD, Secretary,

Of the Inter-State Encampment Com missioners. Dr. C. E. FLEMING, Chairman, CHAS. H. CARLISLE, Secretary,

Of the Local Board of Trustees To Perpetuate Grant's Memory.

A large number of the friends and admirers of General Grant met in New York on Wednesday to form a permanent organization, that shall annually honor the birth day of the illustrious general. There were present Gen. W. T. Sherman, ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, ex-Senator Alex. McDonald, &c.

more than forty years, and loved him as a brother. Ex-Congressman Potter's letter was a mild ensation. He said: "I Judge Cooley spoke as follows: the honor which belongs to many and to pose of questioning the propriety, justice others of equal degree upon one man or expediency of the regent legislation of and one name. I would not have our Congress. All that has been settled for us,

nunciations, declaring vehemently that the "Chinee must ge," and depicting in glowing colors the evils he was bringing upon us poor Americans by doing all our work, and taking the bread out of the mouths of the mouth of the mo the mouths of the poor. Monday morning Mrs. B—, the wife, prepared her clothes for the wash, but John did not come. Tuesday he did not come, wednesday she told her husband to stop taken by exhibitors, there will be a small commission collected.

Agricultural and Scientific addresses, by prominent Farmers, Scientists and Statesmen, will be delivered each and every day the Encampment remains in session.

A business letter received at this office from Mr. C. M. Smith, formerly a citizen of Mr. C. M. Smith, formerly a citizen of Mr. C. M. Smith, formerly a citizen of written to the humorist agreeing to Mr. C. M. Smith, formerly a citizen of written to the humorist agreeing to Williamson county, under date of the 23rd ultimo, says: "The drought here has become alarming. It has not rained in this served to put Mark out of patience. Section since last June—a period of nearly served to put Mark out of patience. session.

Newspaper men in general are specially invited to be present, and to them will be extended all the courtesies and con
be extended all the courtesies and con
left.—Harper's Magazine.

you no come for my clothes? John section since last Jithe—a perform hearly stopping the conductor is stepped back asked as civilly through the car Mark asked as civilly as he could: "Why don't you people me boycott you," turned on his heel and district, though he did not know where he would lecate.—Yorkville Enquirer.

ram, Knute, Cherubusco, Beriah and through the car Mark asked as civilly as he could: "Why don't you people me boycott you," turned on his heel and district, though he did not know where he would lecate.—Yorkville Enquirer.

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In a mark asked as civilly the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the drought-stricken in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the drought-stricken in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the drought-stricken in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the drought-stricken in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the drought-stricken in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the drought-stricken in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the drought-stricken in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the could in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you people was preparing to leave the could in the conductor is as he could: "Why don't you peop left.—Harper's Magazine

> \* \* \* Nervous Debility, in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for reply and book of par-ticulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. Parents whose sons are inclined to be fast

THE CROPS IN THE STATE.

Encouraging Reports of the Departmen of Agriculture for the First of May. The State Department of Agriculture has received 239 reports from Special County and Township correspondents, regarding the area and condition of the

The spring seasons have been unusualfavorable for preparation of land and lanting. It is estimated that in average years 78 per cent. of spring planting finished by May 1, but for the present Vegetation has been somewhat censions, &c., &c., will be provided. sons. Vegetation has been somewhat There will be strict Police regulations retarded by cool, dry weather, and such sons. govern the conduct of all persons crops as are up have been injured by hile on the grounds, and violations will high winds. Rain was very general throughout the State the last week in April, causing decided improvement in the condition of all the crops.

The reports indicate that the area in cotton will be decreased 3 per cent. This estimate, however, is subject to future revision, as the entire crop had not been planted on the first of May. Early germination of seed has been prevented by cold weather following planting, but nore favorable seasons later have partly overcome any injury that may have resulted to the crop from the cause menioned.

The correspondents report that 87 per ent. of the crop has been planted, and estimate that 37 per cent. of this is Patrons of Husbandry, from all parts of "up," against 31 per cent. last year and the United States, leading Agriculturaldition is reported as good as last year. The reports show that there has been a decrease of 13 per cent. in the amount charged to the grounds, or to witness of commercial fertilizers used on cotton as compared with last year, while 32 per cent. of the crop has been fertilized with every portion of the South which have home-made manures. Some damage has mineral deposits, such as Coal, Iron, been done the crop by cut worms, but Gold, Silver, Mica, Soapstone. Limethe injury is not serious except in a few

> For several years past the farmers the reports show that this plan has been pursued the present season more closely than in any previous years. Last year the corn crop was destroyed on bottom lands by spring freshets, and to avoid such disasters the present year planting on such lands has been delayed until this danger has been, in a measure, passed. Anticipating a partial loss of the crop on bottom lands and a short crop of oats, the farmers have increased the area in upland corn. The reports show that the area has been increased per cent. over last year's crop; the condition is reported at 96, the stands at 93. Fifty-five per cent. of the entire crop has been fertilized, and 52, per cent. of this with home-made manures. Stand have been injured by birds and worms in some sections to such an extent as to

make replanting necessary. The area already planted in rice in the lower counties has been decreased 2 per cent.; in the middle counties increased 3 per cent., and in the upper counties decreased 3 per cent., showing an average

decrease for the State of 1 per cent. The Encampment, at Spartanburg, S. C., a line of Agricultural, Horticultural, Mancluded in this estimate. The total area plays, and with such exhibit send a live man who can give the people all desired 192. Will probably, therefore, not be less than last year. The condition is reported at 192.

The reports show that wheat was not

terested please pass it over to the proper | the correspondents report a decided improvement in the condition of the crop, which is reported at 87, against 80 for

Fall sown oats were badly injured by the severe winter weather, and spring oats have needed rain, but the yield wil exceed last ear's crop, as the condition is now reported at 87, against 72 on the 1st of May, 1886.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM. The reports indicate an increase of 13 per cent. in the area planted in cane, and 16 in the area planted in sorghum. The condition of cane is reported at 110 and sorghum 102.

The reports show a decrease of 16 per cent. in tobacco below last year, although several counties report an increased area, and one correspondent says that almost every farmer in his section has devoted a small area to the crop.

Farm labor is reported as efficient as usual. Laborers employed by the year are paid \$7.88 per month, and board or rations, a decrease of 95 cents per month below the wages paid last year.

"Our investigations are not for any pur

that this nation was saved by General determining the question whether, in pursuance of that legislation, we shall in certain specified cases which have been brought to our extention make exceptional orders, saved him as it made and saved for inunion itself made General Grant which shall give rener in these cases from saved him as it made and saved for imthe ordinary operations of the law. That is all we propose to do and all we have its all we propose to do and all we have any authority to do. Therefore any testi-

Reports in the newspapers of the drought

-George Francis Train says that when he stopped eating meat thirteen years ago, and began living on fruit and grain, he weighed 210 pounds and was uncomfortably stout. His change of diet

The Ironing Table.

Irons that have once been red hot,

never retain the heat so well afterward, and will always be rough; therefore, while losing no opportunity of using your fire, be careful not to put them on he stove hours before they are needed; and after using them, do not set them away flat on the floor or shelf, always stand them on end. When it is possiole, have every really useful modern appliance, of which there are so many now-a-days, to make work easy. To the woman who has no assistance in er work, even a small expense may be ooked upon as economy, if it saves strength; that unpurchasable thing of which young women are often so prodigal. I know, however, there are homes where true economy is recognized, and where a few dollars would not be grudged to lighten the wife's burden, et if the dollars are not there how can t be done? Let us hope then, at least, the husband is handy with tools, and can make some things he cannot buy. That he can put a shelf just where she needs it, to save her holding a lantp. while she cooks the winter supper, and if he can make an ironing table which shall hold the necessaries for ironing, and when not in use form a seat so much the better, but one thing not difficult to make, and which will save many a weary backache, is a seat exactly suited to the height of the woman needing it. All small things can just as well be ironed seated as standing,

f the seat be right. Many a tired woman takes a chair and makes up her mind she will iron the collars and small things, seated, but he resolution lasts only a moment, she s soon on her aching feet again, and hen she believes she is too nerrous to ork in a sitting position. It is nothing if the kind, the seat is not adapted to the height of the table, and she really finds herself working at such disadvanage for her arms, that mechanically he assumes the old position. Let seut and table be adjusted to her, and she will soon find ironing or making cake, or rolling out cookies quite as easily accomplished in sitting as standing. The seat must be high enough to bring her bows well above the table, and er the same command of it as if ere standing, and with this seat she vould of course require a stool or box

on which to rest the feet. Such a seat will be of little use in cooking, without forethought to see that ou have all your materials at hand beore you begin to work. I know many an energetic woman with abundant strength will say, "oh, I would not sit to work" and feel that it was a poor way of doing. But there are women less strong, perhaps who have lost the strength on which they once prided hemselves, and will just as readily say: "If I only could manage to sit."

At first, it may seem that you have to timp up and down so often that you save little, but by degrees you will find to sit five minutes out of twenty that you would otherwise stand, and as you get used to the sitting, you will be astonished to find how many things you

speak especially of ironing. Most people, now-a-days, use the skirt board for ironing everything. It should be covered with three thicknesses of heavy flannel, an old blanket is best. but a comfortable can be made to do; over this securely baste part of an old sheet, or any white cotton cloth without seams, you may prefer for the purpose. The bosom board should be covered in the same way, and the covers of both frequently changed.—Catherine Owen,

Good Housekeeping. Holyoke, Mass.

As we entered the village everyone there was busy doing something. Some old squaws were sitting outside their houses crooning snatches of Indian songs in a low, guttural tone, their hands meanwhile moving with wonder-ial rapidity, passing balls of colored woolen thread backward and forward etween other threads which were stretched vertically inside a square cooden frame. While we were watchng them some of the natives gathered round, and one of them, an old buck, round, and one of them, an old black inationalists, and quite an emborate production of the manner in gramme is outlined of the manner in which the style of government will be rived such ion we tried to find out what the quaws were making, but we could not et the desired information until we had produced some tobacco and signi-tied that if he would tell us we would give him some. When the old fellow saw the tobacco his face beamed with smiles in an instant, and be replied: "Ow, cw [yes, yes], me like him mucho [very nuch]. Tobacco heap bueno;" (good); and when we had given him some he said, pointing to the squaw:
"Him make blanket; blanket heap

eross his arm, which he held up for our inspection, saying: "You like him?" Twenty dollars. Me sell." After bargaining with him-for a few minutes one of our party bought the blanket for \$15, and he never regretted t. Their blankets far excel those manafactured by their white brethren. The Zunis take the wool as it comes off the heep, color it, spin it into threads, and hen turn it over to the squaws, who make the blankets, everything being done by hand alone. The prices for blankers range from \$5 to \$50, according to size, and they are well worth the money. I have seen one tied by the corners hold a quantity of water for days without letting a drop come through, and its color did not suffer in the least .- Cor. San Francisco Chron-

busno; me go get him," and he disap-

peared inside one of the houses, return-

ng almost immediately with a blanket

Mark Twain and the Conductor.

A good story that has not yet been printed is told of Mark Twain by a friend. It appears that last winter, having to fill a lecturing engagement in a western city, the humorist boarded a train that is noted for its slowness and is-always avoided by regular travelers. Let the lecturing committee had written to the humorist agreeing to ignorant of who his questioner was, rejoined: "It runs fast enough to suit a Hunter, a Miller, a Brewer, a Granger, us. If you don't like the rate of speed why don't you get out and waik?" the first time in years there is no Robin-"Well, I would," returned Mark, setting back in his seat, "but that some are White, Gray and Brown. There is friends won't come to meet me until caused him to drop to 180 pounds within this train arrives, and I don't want to a year and he has held that weight ever be waiting around the depot for two or

AN UPRISING IN 1889.

BLOODY PLOTS OF THE RED AND BLACK SOCIALISTS.

They Rely Upon a Tremendous Business Panic to Aid Them in Obtaining Control

A few days ago press dispatches contained a report about a projected combination of the three principal socialistic organizations in this country—the Red International, the Black International and the Socialistic Labor party. While the aims and designs of the so-called Black International, or the International Working People's Association, thanks to the anarchists' trial, have become widely known, nobody knew or hardly ever heard of the Red International, or the as being a specific organization of socialists along the Pacific coast. organization was formier in San aran

clace in 188; it was organized in all the principal cities throughout the Western States after the mode of the Knights of Labor assemblies, and is by far more secret than that organization. It is now authoritatively announced by rn organ of the socialists that the leader of the "Reds" proposes there shall be an uprising in 1889. What would occur, were the uprising he counts on success ful, is thus outlined: "The circumstances which may permit decisive action will probably be these: In 1889 the present panic approaches a climax. It will be widespread and alarming, accompanied by closed factories, starving workers, rioting and the use of military force. It may even, complicated by a bitter class feeling, result in a suppression of the rights of free speech, meeting and press. Until then, unless the whole people are aroused, it is the duty of the wise socialist to hold aloof from riots in special

localities. "The time is not yet ripe for success; we have counted our heads, and we know it. To strike this year would be to slaughter our best people and put back the cause a hundred years. No, at present we must be as wise as serpents but harmless as doves. We must take advantage of it for agitation and education only. We must speak much and act not at all. When the working people are hungry their brains weaken. One year of panic means a trebling of our forces at the very least. And while, with our present 100,000 socialists, forcible action is impossible, with 400,-000 (what the next panic will give us if we manage wisely) we hold the game in

our own hands. "We have, perhaps until 1889, time in which to perfect our plans. That year in Europe will surely bring grave results. In America, if figures lie not, another panic, greater, deeper and more upon us. Then, and not till then, may we risk a cast of the iron die, Then may

we strike to win." The article states that they expect to things we now stand to do, as I say, may be done seated, but I began to have in the United States in 1889 at least 500,000 earnest socialists, divided somewhat as follows: Chicago, 25,000; New York, 25,000; in the New England factory States, 100,000; in the central coal and iron region, 100,000; in Colorado and the Western States, 50,000; on the have in the United States in 1889 at least tory States, 100,000; in the central coal and iron region, 100,000; in Colorado and the Western States, 50,000; on the Pacific coast, 50,000; in the Atlantic and Southern cities, altogether, 100,000, and scattered at various points in towns and

villages, 50,000 more. "The panic comes, the public are excited, outbreaks occur, the large centers revolt, the places where but a few socialists exist are made points for the rally-

iug of the conservative element.

'In these small places it should be made the duty of the socialists there presiding, secretly and with all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to raise sufficient turmoil to keep the conservatives busy at home. Meanwhile in large centers bold measures should be taken. Our people should head, lead and control the popular revolt; should seize the places of power; should lay hands upon the machinery of the government. Once installed in power, the revolutionary committee should follow this course of action. The decree should at once be

promutgated and enforced." It is proposed to mel Chicago the headquarters of the t in in 1889, which is to follow the compination of the different branches of the interchanged after the revolt has proved successful. The year 1839 is also the one decided in 1885 by the National Federation of Trades as the one in which the eight-hour rule should go into effect.

An Exploded Rumor.

The easily exploded rumor that Mr. Watterson was to assume editorial direction of the New York Herald is followed by another of a somewhat wider import, affecting, however, three other prominent Southern editors. These are Messrs. Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution; A. T. Belo, of the Galveston News, and Major Burke, of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and the project they are said to be considering is a daily paper in New York devoted to the interests of the South, and making a specialty of Southern news. Their idea is that there are enough Southern men in that vicinity to make such a paper profitable, with the Southern support and patronage which it would be certain to receive.

A Monument to St. Paul.

One of the latest projects proposed by a one of the latest projects proposed by a number of gentlemen in this country is to build a monument to St. Paul in his native city of Tarsus, Asia Minor. There are a great many cherches in both this country and Europe which have been named after St. Paul, but none of these have been erected to his memory. The most fitting place for such a monument is the city of his birth, about which there is no uncertainty, for as St. Paul himslf said: "I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus—a city in Cilicia;a cit-izen of no mean city." The present popu-lation of Tarsus is about 20,000. It is situated on the Cydrine river, and stands with controlling distance of the great pass of the Taurus mountains, now, as in ancient times, the sole oasy land communication between Persia, Syria, and the West.

THERE are some interesting names found in the list of the Fiftieth Congress. Curious baptismal names abound. Among them are Jehu, Hilary, Adoniram, Knute, Cherubusco, Beriah and Welty. In surpames the trades are well a Turner, a Taylor and a Sawyer. For only one Hogg among the members.

Among other receipts is one for making an "Oyster Loaf." Now why should idleness, even in an oyster, be encouraged,